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REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 16 Dec. 53

SUBJECT Training Course for Technical Personnel
of the Chief Highway Directorate at the
Geological Exploration School in Kiev

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REFERENCES:

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In 1949 when the Trust of Industrial Enterprises RC-1439, Chief Highway Directorate RC-1437, was organized and took over a large number of stone quarries from the Highways Administration, Ukrainian SSR, the latter retained its qualified technical personnel, and the Chief Highway Directorate had the difficult task of trying to operate the newly acquired quarries without skilled technicians and engineers. Since there was, on the one hand, a constant shortage of technicians and engineers in the USSR, and because, on the other hand, it appeared inadvisable from the point of view of Ukrainian SSR policy to import engineers and technicians from the USSR, the Chief Highway Directorate of the Ukrainian SSR decided to organize a short technical course and to train its own technicians from the native population.

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2. In connection with this [redacted] in order to create the impression of a broad-based self-administration of individual republics within the USSR, the All-Union policy had been showing recently a rather strong tendency to encourage the employment of indigenous people in leading administrative, organizational, industrial, and economic positions within individual republics, as long as there was a sufficient number of politically reliable native individuals qualified to occupy such positions. The well-justified reason behind this policy was to keep the masses of population from grumbling and to avoid as much as possible any measures which would arouse public opinion or incite opposition to the Russification of non-Russian republics, krais, and autonomous oblasts within the USSR. Probably more than in any other republic this resentment against Russification after World War II was noticeable in the Ukrainian SSR, where an intense Russification campaign was undertaken in 1944 and 1945 because of the alleged collaboration of a large number of Ukrainians with the Germans. Dissatisfaction with and even passive

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resistance to this policy, however, became apparent rather soon; and in 1948 and 1949 quite a sudden change occurred. From that time on the official policy for the Ukrainian SSR was to employ native intelligentsia rather than Russians. The only exceptions to this policy were in the MGB and MVD, where even recently most of the officials have been Russians.

3. In order to organize the short technical course the Chief Highway Directorate negotiated with the principal of the Geological Exploration Technical School (Geologo Razvedochnyy Tekhnikum) of the Ministry of Geology, located at Saksoganskaya Street in Kiev, and reached an agreement according to which this school would supply lecturers, training aids, technical literature, and premises. [redacted] the Chief Highway Directorate made a lump payment of 25,000 rubles to the Geological Exploration School for the organization of this five-month course.

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4. The course started on 5 January 1949 and was attended by 35 students, all of whom were either present or prospective technical employees of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises. Of this number, approximately seven were road construction engineers; six were accountants; 10 were self-educated technicians [redacted] and the rest were without any specific profession. The entrance educational requirement for students was either college or 10 years of intermediate school plus any technical school. In my case the diploma of the commercial school issued in Bratislava was recognized as equivalent to a technical school. No entrance examination was required.

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5. The purpose of the course was to provide sufficient technical training of students in the field of stone quarries operation to enable them to become technical administrators and directors of quarries and to occupy responsible technical positions with the Trust of Industrial Enterprises and the Chief Highway Directorate, these latter positions being connected with stone production and the operation of quarries.
6. The subjects taught in the course were as follows:
 - a. Prospecting and Exploration (Poiski i Razvedki). The lecturer on this subject was the director of the Geological Exploration School, Mining Engineer Director First Class LARIN. Various methods of geological exploration for minerals were described and presented to the students. Practical training in this subject consisted of small scale surveying with such instruments as the theodolite and leveling instrument.
 - b. Geology. The lecturer was LARIN. Various minerals and their characteristics, especially various types of stones and rocks, were described to the students. The school had a very large geological laboratory and an excellent collection of mineral samples.
 - c. Geodesy. (Large-scale surveying.) The lecturer was Mining Engineer Director Second Class GRUSHETSKIY. Map making, instruction in instruments, and large-scale surveying were covered in these classes. Practical training and work with surveying instruments was included.
 - d. Explosives and their Utilization in Mining. The lecturer was GRUSHETSKIY. The properties and use of ammonite, dynamite, nitroglycerin, toluene (toluol), nitrotoluene (nitrotoluol), trinitrotoluene or TNT (trinitrotoluol), trotyl (trotil), and black gunpowder were studied in these lectures. [redacted] the types of ammonite described by GRUSHETSKIY were:

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2T, M, 3M, and ammonium nitrate, each of which had a different chemical composition. The type 2T was mainly used in stone quarries. Described also were various types of detonators, primers, Bickford fuses, detonating fuses (mercury fulminate), electric detonating machines of types BM1 and BM2, and other similar equipment. In addition to this, theoretical and practical instruction on drilling various types of rocks and actual shooting as well were covered as a part of this subject.

- e. Mining (Gornoye Delo). The lecturer was Mining Engineer First Class PASECHNIK. Opening of mines and various methods of mine and pit exploitation, with emphasis on methods used in the exploitation of surface mines and stone quarries, were covered in these lectures. Several visits to stone quarries in operation were made as a part of the instruction on this subject.
 - f. Projecting (Proektirovaniye). The lecturer was PASECHNIK. Instruction was given on projecting and planning new stone quarries. Students had to prepare all technical drawings using small-scale maps, and they had to prepare all detail drawings of quarries' composite parts in plans and profiles.
 - g. Algebra.
 - h. Geometry. The lecturer in algebra and geometry was Mining Engineer Second Class GOL'MAN. The students were given refresher courses in these subjects in accordance with the special requirements of this technical school.
 - i. Physics. The lecturer was a woman [redacted] A 25X1
refresher course similar to those in mathematics was given in this subject.
 - j. Geography. The lecturer was LARIN. This was a refresher course in world geography with emphasis on natural mining resources throughout the world.
 - k. Political Education. The lecturer on this subject was a high Party functionary in Kiev [redacted] 25X1
7. In percentage terms the lecture program was divided as follows:
- a. Prospecting and Exploration, 15%
 - b. Geology, 10%
 - c. Geodesy, 20%
 - d. Explosives, 20%
 - e. Mining, 15%
 - f. Projecting, 10%
 - g. Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Geography, Political Education, 10%
8. While attending the course the students continued to receive the wages of the positions they held before attending the school. Students also received free apartments and free food (three meals a day) furnished by the Chief Highway Directorate. The students lived in the rest home of the road construction workers' trade union, which was located in Kiev's suburb Boyarka, approximately 22 km. from the center of the city.

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During our stay at the school we were supposed to receive 320 rubles monthly for subsistence, but the arrangement was made to use this money as compensation for the services rendered by the rest home where we lived and had our meals.

9. After completion of the course, students had to pass a final examination in the first six of the subjects listed above. [Par. 7, a to f] All 35 students passed the examination, but the diplomas varied according to the results of the examination. Five received the diploma of mining engineer third class; approximately 15 received the diploma of mining engineer - technician; 10 received the diploma of mining technician in charge; and five received the diploma of mining technician [redacted] 25X1
10. Immediately after the final examination and award of diplomas 13 of the best students [redacted] were appointed technical administrators of stone quarries subordinate to the Trust of Industrial Enterprises, Chief Highway Directorate; four got positions with the Geological Exploration Division of the Chief Highway Directorate, two with the Mining Section of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises, and the rest were appointed to lower positions with various regional road administrations. 25X1
- [redacted]

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